HAVANA, Friday, Nev. 23, 1855.

There has not been, o my kn wledge, any disembarkation of Africans sine- my ast. Indeed, almost the only interesting intelligence is my posscarion is a notice which appeared in the oficial paper of yesterday, to the effect that if parties do not come to the Secretary's office to demand the codulas for the emanerpades placed with them within eight days, the codulas will be sent to their residences, and they will be compelled to defray be expenses attendant thereon.

The petition of Don José Maria Morales, Don Jesé Kamen de la Pedrosa and Don Serapio alzugary for permission to establish a Mu ual Slave Life Insurance Society has been granted. We have now two such associations in this city, and I am led to hope that, from the vigilance they will exercise as to the treatment of those slaves whose lives are insured, kinder usage than has

hitherto been extended to them will ensue.

The steamer El Dorado, which did not reach this from Aspin wall until some ten days since, has been detained here until to-day. She has had up-ward of 100 passengers on board of her all this sue-some waiting to proceed to California and others to New-Orleans. Beyond the nulooked-for detention, they all appear satisfied with the treat ment they have received.

## NICARAGUA.

RECOGNITION OF WALKER'S GOVERNMENT

BY MR. WHEELER.

From et Nieurapurase (Extra), Nov. 13.

We allinded in our regular issue of Satarday to the fact of the efficial reception of the Hot. J H Wheeler by his Excellency Don Patricio Rivas, President of the Republic at 12 o'clock m. on Saturday, the 10th instant, the

At 12 occook m. on Saturday, the 10th instant, the Prefect of Granada and the Governor, by the direction of the Fresident, awaited on the Minister at the boase of the United States Leading, where all the American residents of Granada had assembled; then they reported to the Council Chamber of the Government House, where the officers of the Commander-in-Chief, the cleary, and many others had assumpted. Col. the clerky, and many others had assembled. Col.

Wheeler the a delivered the following as dress:

Mr. President—I congratuate you upon your accession to the Presidency of the Republic of Nicar-

I had the honor of presenting in May last to the Government of this city a letter from the President of the United States, accediting me Minister Resident hear this Rapublic. The diplomatic usages of the United States, from the

The diplomate usages of the United States, from the carliest period, have always acknowledged that every no ion possesses the right to govern itself according to is own will, and to transact its business through whatseever agest it may thick proper to employ.

In conformity to anchest a discoverable precedents, I request that you will regard the letter of the President of the United States, now up fire in the archives of your Same Department, as addressed to you as President of the Roundie of Nicaragua; and that you rely with confidence on his successive in the expressions of the dehip entertained by him and the people of the Called States for this Republic, and the decre of the President and our Government to cut ivate the harmon, and good correspondence which now so happily

which the ween he.

From the period of her independence from Spain, in 1821 to the one of the treaty by vir ne of waich you, Mr. Preside t, nod your office, Nearagua has been the seems of revolution and warfare, of in estine convulsion and blood. It there were a some short laterwals a temperary creastion of bosolities it was only to conclude the political storm to gather fresh fary by re-

I hall the treaty of the 23d ult., between the chiefs

I hall the treaty of the 23d ult. between the chiefs of the respective armies as was the sacred dove bearing the cive branch of peace, poving that the bitter waters of deep stoop and destruction had subsided; and I trust, that the Ark which has been so long tossed upon the troub ed coesn of political sit fe may now rest accurate in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity.

With a soil as fer ite as any on earth, abundant in mineral wealth, the El Dora to of the hopes of Columbus, a ratubrious classics, a geographical position so is pot tant that it is the "Golden Gate" between the Ationia and Pacefic occase, which apers the commerce of the world, your Republic, "the center "of Central america" only requires peace, industry and enterprise to take its appropriate position among the tarious of the earth.

The example of the "Great Republic of the North," like the nor heter to the sea tossed mariner, plainly

She the north star to toe sea tossed mariner, plainly points to you the tru way of oa ional greatness. Their interests are the same; their principles should

Our true policy is to declare and to maintain that the people of American Republics say govern them-wites, that he foreign power shall be allowed to con-trel in the shallest mather our views, or interfere in the least degree with our interests. Our dignt y, our ri, h a new security as Kepublics demand the and the idea of any interference or colonization by any foreign power, on this side of the ocean, is utterly inadmis

He assured Mr. President, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to advance the interrate of both Republics, and as the Representative of the United Signes, to discussore my topportant and de los'e du les i a man er agrecable to you and satisfacto y to my

own Gov-rement.

Fo which the President made the following reply:

MR MISSISTER: With particular pleasure I have list and misister: With perticular pleasure I have list-ered to the expression of these generous seatments with which your Excellency congratuates my acces-sion to the Pesicercy, and for which I return to you my sincere thanks, and so far as in my lower, in the post ion in which I find musef placed, nothing will be note grateful to me, that to main the ordinately ions with your Excellency, who so work ily represents the Government of the illustrious American nation.

Government of the illustrious American nation.

If these relations have at all times been considered by Nica mana as of great importance for aer improvement and well-hours, how much, without could more important are they now, when an extensive and its as our civil war is just terminated by the mesos of fraterial inderstancing in favor of the Republic, upon whose young and powerful elements of libe ty and order beyes are founced that this country will march wit a firm step to the same elevation of advancement

Several years since, by a solemn declars ion of the Legislative Power there principles which flow from the hierry and independence of the American Cou-thient were adopted; they a regime be nature which antie us to the Great Republic of the North, which was the first to procisin, suce principles, and which has been constant to maintaining bem. Ni aragus, as other sections of Spenish America,

following the example wound had bloo set by the magnatumous nation of the North, de lared her independence, and or abushed Liberal manuations; and since then both nations have considered themselves bleatined by such peaceful interests, and every day bein mutual selfare becomes more immediately con-

Form in these convictions, I flatter myself that your Exemple by when treating on the appropria combined of your important mession, will find one aways animated by the same sentiments which you have already tax reserved in favor of the two countries.

The whole coremony was impressive and important,

Minister and returned to his house, estarted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gos. Maximo Jeres, Col. P. H. Brenz. Minister of Hedenda, and others, a amistral salute was fired. at dall present appeared muce gradied. After the

FRUS PORT PIERRE.

Capt. S. Van Vitet of the Quarterment is Department, Il led States army, series the address of "the Sions Excelline." Capt. Van Vitet is always or in the Sions Excelline." Capt. Van Vitet is sin be recoil beto a accompanied Gen Harney's capted into to Part Larante, and beare passed with the command to Fort Pietre, as the Upper Misseut.

Capt. Van Vitet left Fort Pietre on the 27th of October a sin 60 men and 12 way one crossing the Misseut near the Fort, and positing dos the north side of the river to the includes of lows. He measured the road between the Fort and the boundary line of lows, and found the distance to be 260 miss. Here celties

and found the distance to be 200 mine. Here settle a rate and thouse on mener, and the extent and rereside, and load a precessions the method between the will be executed by that they are because the method between the series of the country, particularly that inhabited by the Yangton Stour, is represented as being of a most desirable character and of extraor-

Larende o Fort tierre, possing between the Cheyrene

to d Write Ear h Rivers, but saw no ludians. He is new a Feet Petre, having placed his troops in Winter quarters at her pest and Fort Laramie. Every averagement was making for the confort of the proops, the upi the quarters were somewhat if sited and excellent health pregaried throughout the somewhat he received and excellent health pregaried throughout the somewhat he received the first health pregared throughout the somewhat he can be accounted to make peace. The Mineconjos and rocce of the tribus inhabiting the

country about the Little Missouri, were said to be because, and it is possible that an expedition will be sent as ansat them next Spring. The Yancton Sioux, through whose territory Capt. Van Viiet passed on his way to the frontier, were very friendly, and professed a great desire to remain at peace with the United States. They had orecased the Missouri and given some uneasing a to the rettlers, but they committed no other apprehenses than to steal a little corn for their subsistence.

sistence.

Several efficers of the army accompanied Capt. Van Vhet, but they stopped at Fort Leavenworth, and will not be here for some days.

Yesterday evening we received the following letter from our correspondent in Kansas, which gives some additional news from the Plains:

Foat Leavenworth, Nov. 17, 1855.

There has but little occurred within the past week worthy of notice in this part of the Territory. Leavenworth scrowing apace, and bids fair to be one of the first towns, not only in Kansas, but on the Upper Missouri Buildings, good and substantial, are springing up as if by ma, ic, and everything indicates that a true sprit of progress and improvement is abroad among the citizens.

among the citizens.

Col. Summer, who was ordered to report to Gen.

Harney at Fort Laramie, has returned with his
regiment to this post, where he will remain for the

Winter.

Capt. Van Vhet has just arrived here from Gen Capt. Van Vhet has just arrived here from Gen. Harney's heacquarters at Fort Pierre, which post he left on the 27th of last menth. He came down on the nexts side of the Missouri, for the purpose of running out and measuring a road to the Big Sioux river, on the frontiers of lows. The Yancton Sioux, through whose country Capt. Van Vhet and his party passed, offered to moisstation, although there was a report that be had had a severe fight with them on the Vernihon. All the Sioux bordering the settlements on both sides of the Missouri, are represented as being most a xious for peace, while those beyond the Cheyene are quite bestille.

Such being the case, future operations can be confined within the country of the Missouria, with every

Such heigh the case, future operations can be confined within the country of the Mineconjos, with every
propect of a most successful termination. Indeed,
one more campaign against the Sioux is looked upon
as absolutely necessary; and if it is conducted with
suffit and energy our Indian neighbors will give us
no more trouble for years, if ever. But on the contary, should a peace be now patched up with them,
properly and life sill be held by a very feeble tenure
on the bor ers of and sithin the Indian country.

I meerstand that Gen. Harney is placing his troops in Wir ter quarters at and in the vicinity of Fort Pierre, and will also in all probability remain there himself until the opening of the next campaign. Your, &c., KANSAS.

AN INTERESTING TRIAL.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

READING, PA., Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855. At our last court fifty-one bills were acted upon by the Grand Jury, and forty true bills returned. One case in the Circuit Court was remarkable for its character and the little interest it excited in a city of 20,000 inhabitants. It was the trial of a young German girl, lately arrived, for infanticide. It appeared from the evidence that she came here a stranger, and after a few days was taken ill, complaining of severe pain and diarrhes. After one of her visits to the privy a child was found in the sink. An examination of the lungs by the hydrostatic test was made by physicians, who gave it as their opinion that the child had lived, because the lungs floated in water, in whole and in parts. Their evidence was strong and to the point.

The manner in which this case was conducted shows the value of legal sagacity. The doctors had neglected to regulate strictly the temperature of the water in which the lungs had been tested This was taken advantage of by the counsel for the detense. Mr. Richards, by a very ingenious and delicate experiment, in the following manner, demonstrated to the jury that there was no reliance to be placed on the hydrostatic test, unless the temperature of the water had been carefully ascertained: He put a small vial of shot, just bear y enough to float in water of medium temperature, into warm water, and it sank. On putting it into cold water the vial fleated. Ample authorities were quoted, old and new. German and English, to show that no reliance should be placed on the hydrostatic test. The counsel declared his intention to explode it in English and German—by not and cold water—that it should not put another innocent person's life in peril. The experiment excited the curtosity of the court, and was an important part of the defense. Taken in connection with the touching appeal to the finer the jury, dilating on the bareships of the case, it could not tail to procure an acquittal.

Although this was a trial for murder in the first degree—the State represented by additional coun-sel, the defense conducted by three of the ablest at the bar, who put forth their best efforts -yet not more than sixty spectators were at any tim present at the trial, and that number dwindlod down to thirteen at the summing up of the counsel for the prosecution. This in a city of 20,000 inbapitants! Yours. &c .

THE COLOSSAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT .- The easting of the norse for this monument, at Munich, is one of the great feats of modern foundery, as fifteen tune of breaze had to be melted and kept in a state of finidity. For several days and nights previously a large fire was at these buge masses, which required to be stirred at times. When the bronze was liquified an timate cesar was made in a small trial cast, and to ighten the color some more copper was added. Suc-ssively all the chambers through which the metal had to flow in the form were cleared of the coal with which to now in the form were cleared of the coal with which they has been kept warm, and the masser examined all the sir spiracles and the issues of the metal; the prope of the times were then pieced, and every man had his daty and place assigned him. Finally the master, smid-the interse expectation of the many art amateurs present, prenounced the words, "In the "name of God," and then three mighty strokes obesided. "name of God," and then three mighty strokes obeset the firty gulf, cut of which the glowing metal flowed in a circuit to the large form. The sight was magnifi-cent; and in the little sea of fire stood the master, and gave his commands about the successive opening of the props. Hot vapor poured from the air spiracles; in the conduits the ne all boiled in waves; still, no de-cision yet as the is flux of the bronze in the very veins cision yet, as the u flux of the bronze in the very vens of the figure could be but slow. At once flaming shower spun ped out of the air conduits, and the master processimed the resist to have succeeded. A loud cheer follows, when the master approached Mr. Crawford, the suit tof the Washington Monument, to compatulate him on this success. Another cheer was given to M. de Miller, the chief of the royal foundery of Munich, who had personally conducted the work. [The Builder.

Health of the City.—The people of New-Or-leans have reason for the most profound thankfulness for the unusual measure of health which they now exploy. Rarely, if ever, have we seen the weekly ta-her of nortality exhibit so low a figure as trey have of late. For the last week ending on last Monday, the number of deaths was only 75. For the week prior it was not much larger. We are in the habit of regard-ing our city as enjoying a good measure of health in number of deaths was only 75. For the week prior it west of much larker. We are in the habit of regarding our city as epipying a good measure of health in the Winter sesson, when the interments do not much exceed 150 per week. In a population of nearly 200, coo, (which is probably not an over-essimare for New-Orleans during the Winter,) 150 deaths per week are not a large proportion, compared with great cities generally. But men the weekly mortality comes to be reduced to only 75, we doubt if there be another large city in the Union a city whose mortuary statistics will exhibit as faver-she a state of the general health. This is only about one ceath per week to every 2 500 people. What city is at present applying a greater exemption from nortality and disease han this! Everything is at present . njoying a greater exemption a ity and disease han this! Everything from nortally and disease han this? Everything should be cone by the public authorities, by preserving cleanliness and otherwise, to derpetuate this favorable condition of the public health. But, also will it be dene? The past will warrant us in no such acticiparious for the future. The authorities, if not the pe. ple of New-Orleans, seem to be Musculmans in practice, for they submit themselves to destiny without a serious effect, if not without a nurman.

I new Orleans Pic, 18th.

THE MISSISO MERCHANT.—The mystery in regard to the disappearance of Mr. Jossah B. Kilbourn from Roster, has not yet been solved. The firm of French, wells & Co., to which be blonged, has been dissolved. The sun for which the firm is lable by his action is not as yet known. The Grocers Bana held about \$75,000 of lotes signed by French, Wells & Co., in payment for sone 150 shares of slock bought by Mr. Kilbourn. The stock has been by potheosted by Mr. K. in various quarters as collateral security for paper, to which he has represented the firm and in this manner functs have been raised or Mr. K.'s private outposes. It is said the drum will meet every claim for which they are liable. The opinion has he as committed sainting has been somewhat confirmed by his movements on the morning that he left his residence. He did not take his waych, and it is trought he deposited two letters in the Post. (He ca fer leaving home, which was about an hour before sight on "he chesday morning. The telegraphic messages he left have been ascertained to be for parties in New Took, advang them not to accept crastes to the amount of \$9,000 which had been do not not them, and for which the money had been received by Mr. K. on Tuesday. THE MISSING MERCHANT -The mystery in regard

THE HON. JAMES C. FORSTTH, THE ASSCONDING

THE Hos. James C. Forstin, the Assconding Derson.—A case of considerable interest, involving a question of right to a large sum of money, has just been tried at the present term of the Supreme District Court, Greene County circuit, sitting at Catakill.

It will be remembered that a little more than two years since, James C. Forsyth, heretofore a distinguished citizen of Kingston, left without notice to his family and friends in one of the Cunard steamers for Liverpool. While at the Astor House, surrounded by his bargage, ready for his departure, he exceuted an Liverpool. While at the Astor House, surrounded by his baggage, ready for his departure, he executed an assignment of his real and personal property to one of brothers, in which his father, his two brothers, his father-in-law and brother in-law were preferred creditors. This assignment was transmitted to his brother, who thereupon has the instrument recorded, and entered into possession of the property.

The announcement of his suiden and unexpected departure awakened it only a many his creditors, when

departure awakened inquiry among his creditors, when it was ascertained that to a number of banks and banking houses in this city and along the Hudson River to had uttered the forged indorsements of his father and father in-law, both men of wealth, and had thereby obtained money to the amount of nearly, if not quite. \$100.000. ot quite, \$100,000.

The Bank of the Commonwealth in this city becom-

The Bear of the Commonwatch of the an ourt of \$10,000, by its cashier proceeded to Kingston, and notwiths tancing the assignment, which, on its face, appeared legal and regular, sued out an attachment against the property as that of an abscoud-

The Catekiil Bank, also a creditor in the amount of ing debtor.

The Catakill Bank, also a creditor in the amount of \$10,000, proceeded by attachment, and was followed by the Merchants' Exchange Bank, and by Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., all creditors is large amounts. The Bank of the Commonwealth, having perfected judgment and obtained execution, erhansted the prent all property and obtained therefrom an amount nearly sufficient to carcel its jadgment. Thereupon the assignee sued the Bank to reaver the preperty. But the Cattekill Bank, in order to perfect its own lien and at once to dispose of the while matter, filed a bill against the assignee, alleging that the assignment was made with the intent to hinder, delay and defraud creditors, and praying that it might be declared frauculent and void. The question of fact was set down to be tried by a Jury, and this is the trial alladed to, at which Judge Walson presided.

The defense objected to the admission of any extraneous testimony, contenting that the assignment, if fraudulent, must be made to appear so from its face. The Court overruled the objection, and from the evidence adduced the foregoing facts were elicited; and in addition thereto, it was shown that on the day present the bis keying assided he objection, the despression of Messre.

dence adduced the foregoing facts were elicited; and in addition thereto, it was shown that on the day previous to his having sailed, he obtained of Messre. Beebe & Brother, for a certified check on one of our city banks, \$5,000 in American gold; that while on the passage he gave in charge of the purser of the vesel a bag of such gold, which was delivered to him on his arrival at Liverpool. It was also shown by the Hen. Judge Parker, that he had seen Forsyth in Liverpool on the cay of the vessel's arrival there; that he knew him well and conversed with him.

Upon this testimony the plaintiffs submitted their case, contending that the fact of his having carried off with him a nor-lone of his property, while he professed to

care, contending that the fact of his having carried off with him a per ion of his property, while he professed to assign the whole, taken in connection with the other badges of fraud, as elicited in the testimony, was conclusive of an intention to hinder, delay and defraud creditors, and that, therefore the instrument was fraudlent and wold. dulent and void.

The defense offered testimony in support of the le-

gality of the claims of the creditors preferred in the judgment, and rested their cause.

The Jury rendered as their verdict, in answer to the

The Jury rendered as their verdict, in answer to me question framed by the Court, whether the assignment of James C. Forsyth was made with intent to hinder, delay and defraud creditors, that it was.

The cause was ably argued by Messrs. Sanford of Hudson and Judge Fremain of Albany for the plaintiffs, and by Messrs. Hogaboam of Hudson and Thompson of Poughkeepsis for the defendants.

[Eva. Port. 27th.

SOUTHERN SKETCH BY A SOUTHERN EDITOR .- The SOUTHERN SKETCH BY A SOUTHERN EDITOR.—The Richmond Examiner is in the habit of arguing that alave-labor society is the only orderly, peaceable and permanent form of association known among men. We commend to its attention the following picture of the South drawn by a Southern citizen, the edger of The St. Louis Intelligencer:

"At the South, that character called the 'Bully' flourishes in tropical gorgeousness and luxuriance. He celights in blood, and never wakes abroad unprovided with weapons to draw it. He bristles with bowle-

flourishes in tropical gorgeouscess and luxurisance. He delights in blood, and never walks abroad unprovided with weapons to draw it. He bristies with bowle-knives, and is loaded to the guards with daggers and six-shooters. He is overbearing to those who fear him; wary of and ready to nave the first chance at those who fear him not, and insolent to all. He has money, and spends it so freely as to gain from those whom he is always treating the title of 'clever fellow.' He assumes unwarrantable liberties in all places, and is ready to recent as a mortal insult a hint to behave himself. His blustering bravades and burly black-guardism are ha-ha'd at by the dependent lick-spittles who a ways follow him. It he incults a man who shows fight, he is sure to draw his weapon and shoot or stab first. If he receives a stroke from one's fist, as he frequently deserves, he butchers the offender, and the law-ers make the jury believe that the deed is one of self-derense. He is nearly always in a shooting or stabbing ser spe, and though everybody knows he is in the wrong, somehow or other he invariably manages to get out of them. He is society's enemy and society is his enemy.

"In the South murderers and manslayers are to be found in every village, town and neighborhood, going at large, and ever ready to add another to the list of their victims. In the North—be it said to the credit of Northern Courts and Northern Juries—these characters meet with less lenity. There murderers are sent to the secsfold, or at least to the penitentiary. The

of Northern Courts and Northern Juries—these characters meet with less leadity. There murderers are sent to the sessfold, or at least to the penitentiary. The high position and numerous friends of Professor Webster could not save him from the penalty due to his crime; but Matt. Ward, in Kentucky, who committed loose from the clutches of the law as an innocent man For a much less offense than Ward's, Dr. Graham,

in New York, was justly sent to the penitentiary.

"At the South, if it can be proved that a manslayer in the habit of carrying wappens, it is so much in his favor, as it is regarded as precluding the presumption

DECIDEDLY JOLLY .- The Nebraska News, a pithy specimen of the rank growth of a new country, thus announces the result of a small election just held in that neighborhood:

that neighborhood:

"No Shanghae fowl of the masculine gender ever greeted returning day with a more joyful matinal salute than is now supposed to emanate from the felicitous corporosity of the chicken which stands proadly at the head of this column. The Ferry Company, Cuming, Chapman and the Devil, have exerted thanselves to their utmost. But the people have triumphed—triumphed, though only by sixteen majority. We crow, The News, whose editor they have danned up hill and down hill, now sits serenely upon his three-legged independence, and yells in utter exultation. The Hon. Scullien Morton, esq., who followed Brass B. Chapman over this Territory with felicity, now ex-B. Chapman over this Territory with felicity, now exultates most expansively. We wish that type had voices, and that type could scream, for if such were the case The News would how! aloud, and not one renegade Chapman man should escape the yell of victory. Cuming—Cuming, whom we have followed with the faithfulness of a bloodhound—is now prostrate. He stands condemned before the people, before the Administration, and before his own accusing con-

PRAIRIE FIRES .- A Bloomington paper gives the following account of fires on the prairie.

"Every night for three weeks past, except immediately after a rain, the horizon in every direction has been all aglow from the burning grass on the prairies. So brilliant have been these displays of fireworks as So brilliant have been these displays of fireworks as not unfrequently to reflect quite a strong light upon our streets, enabling the pedestrian to make his way safely and pleasantly without other light, even in very cloudy nights with no moon. These fires may be seen, in a cloudy night, a distance of twenty or thirty miles across the prairies, lighting up the heavens half way to the zenith, with the most gorgeous colors, and as changeable as those of the kaliedoscope. The smoky weather which we call Indian Summer is doubties the result of these fires, and it there is any truth in the Espy theory, the raiss which have followed each spell of very smoky weather may also be attributable. spell of very smoky weather ma very smoky weather may also be attributable

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE -At Chicago on the 27th inst The upper stories, says The Calcago on the 27th institute was because of M.O. Walker was destroyed by fre-The upper stories, says The Calcago Tribuse, contained a large amount of wool, owned by Allen Vane, equ, and the cellar was about half filled with barrels of whisky. The bins for grain were between these, and were partially filled with oats. The building was and were partially filled with oats. The building was erected last year, and was one of the most coatly and largest warehouses in the West. In the midst of the excitement and up our attendant upon the fire it is of course impossible to ascertain the amount of losses and insurance, but we have heard the total of damages various estimated at from \$100 000 to \$150 000. The building is valued at from \$20,000 to \$50,000. The building is valued at from \$20,000 to \$50,000. The fire is said to have been caused by the friction of the gearing attached to the elevator in the cucela. The books and papers were all saved. Nor A BAD HIT .- Mr. J. Riddle of Boston, mak

Not a Bab Hir.—Mr. J. Riddle of Boston, making a political speech there a few evenings since, spoke of a certain coalition, by means of which, "a Legis-"lature had been sent to the State House, which proved to be one heterogenous mass of corruption from beginning to end." Some one near the door responded to his remark by a very distinct hies, to said Mr. Riddle replied, "Precisely, that was one "of their members—Hiss."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT SPENCERPORT-ENGINEER RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT SPENCERPORT — ENGINEZE AND FIREMAS KILLED.— is the 5 o'clock Express train from Rochester, due at 7 o'clock at Locaport, last Thursday evening, was passing a curve below Spencerport, the flanges of the torward truck broke, causing the engine to be thrown off an embankment twenty feet high, killing John Weston, the engineer, and William Buchanan, fireman. The train consisted of five coaches laden with passengers, but most fortunately the coupling between the bargage-car and the passenger train snapped asunder, leaving the latter safely running on the track some distance, thereby preventing a wholesaic loss of life. We learn from a gentleman who visited the place, that he escape of the venting a wholesale loss of life. We learn from a gen-tleman who visited the place, that the escape of the passengers was most remarkable. The breasing of an iron bolt two inches in diameter, connecting the first passenger car with the baggage car, allowed the former continue its way upon the track. Had is not been for the compound extension rail, it would have been hardly possible for this result to be brought about; or had the engine goes from the track at a point a little in advance, where the embankment was steeper, there would have been no opportunity to check the momentum of the train; or had the engineer left his post at the moment of danger, instead of reskeeper, there would have been no opportunity of techeck the momentum of the train; or had the engineer left his poet at the moment of danger, instead of reversing the wheels and giving the signal of alarm, probably the whole train would have been destroyed. The passengers passed a vote expressing their high commendation of the engineer and themen in risking their cwm lives for the safety of the train, and at the suggestion of Mr. Gilkison of New-York, of the firm of Bowen & McNames, a collection was made of \$135 for the benefit of the family of Mr. Weston, which was intrusted to the hands of the Rev. Mr. Kuano of Ningintusted to the hands of the Rev. Mr. Kuapp of Niagara City. The train was taken back to Rochester with the bodies of the decased, and the passengers came on in the next train. The David Upton passed up at the usual hour this moraing, with badges of mourning. The ren airs of the engineer will be carried in the 4 o'cit kp m. train to his afflicted family at Niagara Falls. The loss of Mr. Weston is a serious one to the interests of the road, and to the traveling public. He was generous, amiable, and faithful to his duties. He was also noted for his carefulness, evidenced by the fact intrusted to the hands of the Rev. Mr. Koapp of Niag generous, amiable, and faithful to his duties. He was also noted for his carefulness, evidenced by the fact that no accident has hereto'ore occurred on his train, he having been connected with the road since its commencement. Faithful to his post, he clung to the engine uttil it plunged down: expiating his life in the heart-rending result. When Mr. Mark Wells, the conductor, picked him out of the ruins, with an imploring look he exclaimed "Oh! Mark," and expired.

[Lockport Jaraal.]

look he excisized "Oh! Mark," and expired.
[Lockport Joaras].

Accident in Hudson,—The Episcopal Church edifice on the corner of Union and East Court streets, fronting on East Court, overlooking Court-Huse square, now building in Hudson, suffered severely in the gale of Saturday.

The structure of hewn stone was inclosed, and a tall steeple, 210 feet in hight, of wood, painted to resemble the stone, had been nearly completed, and the scaffolding all standing. The wind arose during Friday right and increased to a heavy gale about? o'clock on Saturday morning, at which time the whole wooden structure of the steeple fell with the heavy scaffolding in a body to the ground with a tremendous crash, breaking a portion of the slate roof of the church, and falling across the roof of a two-stery house occupied by three families. The chimney stood in the middle of the house, and it was, with the center of the roof, carried with a crash to be cellar. The scarce of all in the house was almost

a two-stery house occupied by three families. The chimney stood in the middle of the house, and it was, with the center of the roof, carried with a crash to the cellar. The escape of all in the house was almost miraculous. One woman had just left her bed as the crushing mass came down, earrying the bed and all the furniture down, leaving her standing within six inches of the passage of a heavy beam that would have crushed her instantly had she been in its way. A more startling position than was occupied by the families above alluded to, cannot well be imagined.

The disaster was owing doubtless in some degree to the unsubstantial character of the carpenter's work, toge her with the open windows and heavy scaffolding. The damage all around will not be far from \$2,000 or \$3,000. The bell and upper part of the cross fell through the office of Bullock's lumber-yard, overturning the stove and breaking the desk—Mr. Bullock escaping by the door with some slight bruises. The fire from the stove communicated with the building, but was extinguished without damage. Had the accident occurred an hour or two earlier, several lives would have been lost.

A VILLANOUS TRANSACTION—Highway Rossery

A VILLANOUS TRANSACTION-HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND RAPE.—The particulars of a most fiendish transaction developed themselves yesterday afternoon.

Lieut. Shields of the Fourth District, waile passing through Knex street, discovered a female prostrate on a stoop, the blood flowing from a frightful cut over the a stoop, the blood flowing from a frightful cut over the right eye, and her clothing completely covered with mud. He at first supposed her to be intoxinated, but upon interrogating her found that she was not, and in answer to his inquiries concerning her condition, she stated that she had been induced to go to the house of a Mr. Berjamin Hallenbake, to whom she had engaged as a servant, but that he had deceived her, having conducted her to some woods near a burying-ground and them, with two others, brutally ravished her. One of the party, John Hawes, after accomplishing his hellish purposes, knoosed her down, and, as she swears, stole a dollar and a half in silver and a pair of glover. The name of the female is Mary O'Neil, she is recently from Washington County, and came to this city in quest of employment. The statecame to this city in quest of employment. The state-ment made by her is that she met Hallenbake at Mos. McClures, on Washington street, where she had been stopping. Hallenbake and Geo. Cole—the latter person was convicted of complicity in the Robson outrage—were arrested. Hawes and the other person, as yet not identified, are still at large. The fe wale is said to be of good character. [Albany Argus, 27th.

TRIAL FOR A MURDER COMMITTED FOURTERS YEARS AGO.—At the last Assizes in Whitby, C. W., a man named Reuben Crandall of Reach, and his two sons, were tried for murder of Stephen Smith, a crime committed fourteen years since. The principal ac-cused is a wealthy farmer, and had been suspected at the time of the murder, but no evidence was obtained against him. A man named John Elliott Buck, who against him. A man named and between whom some enmity lately arose, now came forward and swors that he saw the murder committed, and represented it to have been attended with a great deal of atrocity. witness, we believe, was not a very reliable per The witness, we believe, was not a very reitable person, and his testimeny was disproved by several other persons who declared that the man who was said to have been killed was seen alive some six months after the period fixed by the witness Buck as that of his disappearance. On this evidence the Jury had little difficulty in reading a verdict of acquittal, which they rendered in about zine minutes after leaving their seals. From the present respectable standing of the accused, who are wealthy farmers, and the mysterious circumstances connected with the charge, the tisl created the most intense interest, the court-house being crowded throughout to its utmost capacity by persons who flocked to hear the proceedings.

[Rochester Democrat.

Cannibals Anong the Indians. —The Hon. G. D. Williams recently returned to Detoil form a visit to the Chippewas who reside near Grand Portage, within the Chippewas who reside near Grand Portage, within a few miles of the national boundary between the United States and Canada. While there he became acquainted with the Bois Torte Indians, who, as their name denotes, inhabit the "thick wood" or heavy timbered lands near Pigeon River. The main subsistence of this tribe is upon wild rice, which grows luxuriantly in that vicinity. This crop is sometimes cut off by some vicinsitude, and when this happens these in the property distressed for food, as the chase is dians are frequently distressed for food, as the chase is uncertain and game scarce. The last Winter was a peculiarly hard one, ard in the course of it this tribe were reduced to the revolting and horrible strait of eating their own children, which they did to the extent of almost extermination. He saw and conversed with two women of the tribe, one of whom had given up two and another three children successively to be slain

PROBABLE MUEDER .- The Auburn American states PROBABLE MCEDER.— The Auburn American states that on Monday an inquest was holden on the body of a man named William Phillips, a hand on the canal boat Andes, who was found dead on that boat, at Port Byron, by the captain, Eli Shuman. From the testimony, it appears that the deceased was kicked and bruised in a renconter at Lockport recently, robbed of \$45 and all bis clothing but his boots, and made to drink drugged liquor. He went to bed drunk on Saturday night; and when the captain went to call him the Lext norning, he found him dead. His father and mother live in Clyce, Wayne Co. He had been on a drucken frolic at Lockport. A physician sworn in the case concluded that the deceased came to his death from intoxication and bruises received from retreads unknown. The jury found a verdict accordingly.

SHROCK FOUND GUILTY .- Last week the trial o Strock, the defaulting treasurer of Holmes County Obio, came off at Canton. He was defended by emi Onto, came on at Canton. He was detended by eminent counsel, and the trial, which attracted much interest, lasted three days. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. There are two or three other charges against the miserable man. He was pursued to Europe, and brought back to this country for trial.

Osca T. Caldwell, a conductor on the Chicago and Burling to Euler and her here countries the country for the cou

Builington Railroad, has been convicted of embezzling the funds of the Company to the amount of \$36 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Peni entiary. The trial occupied one week, and the jury were out two days and one night before agreeing on a verdict. Caldwell's counsel have applied for a new trial.

trial.

Homicipe —Three or four days ago two farmers living in this State had an affray at the upper St. Louis Ferry, on this side of the river, while going to St. Louis, and one of them was hurt so badly toat he has since died. The survivor, whose name is Breese, is said to have given himself up for trial to the authorities.

is said to have given nimeer up for trial to the autorities.

The father of the Hon. Howell Cobb dies on Wednesday, Nov. 21, in Athens, Georgia, at the advanced age of seventy-two years.

A SYSTEM OF LOCAL EMIGRATION.

It has been generally admitted that the premotion of emigration, on a sound and self-enstaining basis, is a matter of the utmost importance to all new countries. England has long admitted this in regard to her numerous dependencies, but has sometimes chosen curious means to effect it. Government superin en !ence and private enterprise have alike tried their hand at it; and the principles of combination and competition have each had the'r day. It is not our purpose, however, to enter into a statistical or extentive history of the subject; we wish mere y to call attention to what might and ought to be done at our own doors to forward the further settlement of the western frontier and of the State we live in. During the financial crisis of last Winter, many

able and willing mechanics and laborers suffered for want of bread; in this crowced city, then stagment

with distress, they applied in vain for occupation;

strong arms, and, as we have said, willing hearts,

paid the penalty of an inflated and rotten system nx

of their own creation. The ques ion as to the proba-

bility of a recurrence of such a crisis has received

considerable a tention; but would it not be as well to

make "assurance doubly sure" by perfecting a sys-

tem of local emigration which should insure employment to a great class of our population, even if such a disastrous period should return upon us? We merely put forth a sugge tion; it is for others to ealarge its scope and make more perfect its details. From the la'est reports made by the Commissioner of Emigration it is evident that nearly one-half of the whole European immigration to New-York senters in the city; and that these immigrants, who must need the advice or sid of an agent on their arrival, may be divided into two classes: the first, such as want employment, either as mechanics, farm laborers, or domestics; and second, those who want to parchase land. Let us look for a moment what facilities there are at present for either of these classes meeting the objects of their wishes on their arrival here. Take the case of the skilled mechanic or domes ic serva atthe most likely of any to find immediate employmentand how are they situated? Why, from the constant influx, at one point, of what should supply the growing wants of the entire West, there is a continual surplus of these classes at the port of arrival, while the interior of this and other States is sadly in want. But not knowing where the openings are, the tradesman

or domestic, newly arrived, often searches vainty for

remanerative work, and finally may sink by degrees

into that great undercurrent of squalor and vice

which is ever surging upon the social life of this me-

With the farm laborer it is still worse. He does

trepolis.

not expect to find the employment he seeks except in the cultivated districts of the country, and few of these are near the place of their debarkation, and remote the chances of their ever finding the spot where their labor is most wanted. Numbers of first class farm-laborers could have been g at 'n and about New-York last Fall, who had come out the previous Sammer in the expectation of being employed in this way, and had found pothing bester than to hang around the city in a state of semi-starvation, taking a job from day to day, when they could get it, in the hope of something better turning up. It is all very well to tell us of the population of the States being stationary; of the searcity of lacorers, and the abundance of uncultivated lands in the remote parts of the State things of which we do not in the least doubt-hat we can equally speak of the want of ready and permanest engagements for mechanics, laborers and servants, in the city; and the trouble seems to be, here as elsewhere, to get the right man put in the right place. Most of those who arrive here fit for going into the country as farm-servants have wives and families, and few of them can do more than bring themselves decently across. They are therefore in general neither able to take their families with them at opee into the interior to seek after work, which is at present the only way to find it, nor are they able to maintain them here, while they themselves go in search of it. The consequence is, that with the exception of these who have triends in the country before them to whom they can go few of the class ever settle beyoud the precincts of the city, but go to swell the mass of toil and poverty that congregates in Water, Mulberry and Cross streets, and suchlike filthy and unhealthy localities.

Those who come in search of land are generally of the class of smail tensu t-farmers at home-men whose position precludes the idea of their ever acquiring independence there, or whose families have outgrova their ability to keep them together, and who, by the disposal of their stock and effects, have raised a few score of pounds or guilders to b gin thence in a new country. These, noless they have some one in the country before them, to give them disinterested adothers. The really profitable course for such men to pursue, is to purchase or rept farms that have been more or less cleared, as by so doing they are enabled to introduce improved modes of tillage and scientific appliances brought from home with them that would useless or lost sight of in the scramble of clearing and breaking up new land. But what chance is there for them, on their arrival in this city, of meeting with such settlements ! Though many forms are always to sell or to be et in all parts of the inserior, what means has the newly arrived immigrant of finding them out, weighing their comparative merits and disadventages, and selecting according to his taste, his predilection, or his purse, without such a sacrifice of time, travel and money hunting here and there, and maintaining himself and family in the mean time, as is next to reinous ! Looking, then, these difficulties in the face, and, as

means of alleviating them, we would suggest a plan which has already been tried to some extent in other States, although for some time past entirely neglec ed. It is-To keep at the office of the Con misioners of Emigration a registry of the farms that are to sell or rent throughout the State, with their situation, means of access, extent, quality and price, and whatever additional information concerning them might be found useful to coabling newly arrived farmers to make a judicious selection at once of a suitable locality, and thus in a great measure save their time. morey and travel, when of most value and most likely to be thrown away. Nor would this advantage the emigrant on y. It would be of benefit also to those owners of farms who from having a plurality of them, or from other reasons, wanted to sell or rent The same system of registration should also be applied to the fincing of servants for farmers or others, and of employment for immigrants not otherwise provided for on their arrival here. That some such regularly organized method for in-

freducing immigrants, on their arrival, to the spheres where they are most needed or could be most useful, would be productive of direct benefit, both to them and to the State, does not we think, need to be argued. Its indirect advantage might soon he made equally manifest. The use of such a system of registry as a medium of communication between so less and buyers, whether of land or labor is not a novelty, or speculative proposal; it has been witely tried in Great Britain, and found to be as practicable as it is eminently useful. In England, when the parties to be introduced to each other are residents of one county, or district, and may be supposed to know a little each other's ways of doing business, we have learned that the registry offices are local institutions and mainly of a ontantous growh He e whe e the immigrant just arrived from another hemisphere is one of the parties me at interested, his ignorance of the ways of the country, and newness to everything

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.

A meeting was held in Dr. Parker's Church, Fourth averus, on Wednesday evening, to take leave of two missionacies who are about to depart for the missionary field in the East. A numerous congression was attracted by the internating operating, and listened with apparent pleasure to the addresses of the evening. The services were op ned by the Rev. Dr. Parker, who, after sin, ing any prayer, said the missionaries about to comboned are the R.-v. Henry Harris Josep, and the Rev. Tiliman C. Trombridge, cleatenates, and graduates from the Phological Seminary in this city. After a few remarks on the internationary work before them, he introduced.

The Rev. Mr. Tromperiore.—This gentleman did not feel at liberty to day so on the above of experience and a full sense of the vastness of the end to be gaused in christmanulog the host; but he felt that the love of Christ primpier him to the task, and he would ended you to do his a meet in this service. He conceined by asking his triends present to remember him in their prayers. FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.

Prof SMITH of the Topological Seminary then briefly

in their praces.

Prof Smrr of the Theological Seminary then briefly addressed the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Jussur spake after him to the following effect: I have of an assed a yeelf the question; why do men go abread to convert the Heathen? are "there not oppor unities enough for missionarise to "do good in the by places of our precidies, and in "the vast plains of the great West?" Pracquestion was settled in my mino some two years ago, by a discussion in the Theological Seminary in this city. Several of my compations contended that we had better stay at home and endeavor to do good, to overcome the intense naturia is in that was eating out our life, when a young man, a durky chief from the far Soa h, arose arose and said: "Better, had no foreign missional" its gone among the Choctaw tribe and presented the unspeaka le riches of Christ to the Indian, to-day, instead of being here among you, I what been a poor, misseable heathen, witcout "God and without thrie; and my two brothers who "are now tuning their harps in the realms above "would never have anown the name of a crucified Redeener." And when we redect that only a few years have pessed since the accepters of this great and Christian nation were lovely advant of dole among the the procks of Storeurage and amir the wilds of Anglesea, and practicing the most horrible crucities in the name of their gods; when we tripk of all this, I say, shall we shat ourselves within our narrow selfishness and not ack owledge he vast deb we in the name of their gods; when we think of all tais, I say, shall we shut our selves within our narrow selfathess and not ack owiedge he vast deb we one to foreign mesicoary efforts! Sarely Anarica, with thirty thousand chergymen to her tweety-five millions of a habitants, should not content herself with seriong only fair bundred adission aries to christianize one bundred millions of routs in the East! If nations will sacrifice bundreds of thousands of the flower of their youth for "national glory," should tasy not do much meers for the glors of Caristianity! Here, in a seminary of one hundred suitests, if two or three in a year determine to go ab ond as missionaries, the seminary of one hundred statents, it was ortared a syear determine to go ab oad as missionaries, the church exodine: Can we spare these young mea! If they go, who will fill the places of our mataters? Mr. Jessup continued to urge theouty which every Christian community owes to itself and to God to de all har lies in their power to siffuse the blessings

which they enjoy.

Mr. Jessup will be stationed at Tripoli, and Mr. Trew-bridge will be connected with the Armenian mission.

The service were concluded by studing he dexology, followed by a benediction from Mr. Trowbridge.

N. Y. SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF W DOWS

AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.

The thitesh sound meling of he N-w-York
Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of
Merical Men was held on Wedneeday evening at the
Medical Colege, Croeby street. Dr. Isaac Woon,
President, in the chair. A the hour appoints the
President alled the meling to order and directed the
Secretary, Dr. J. N. G. Chancen a, to resd the minutes
of the last a central meetings of the Standing Co-mailties during the year were text methad approved. tess during the year were text most and approved, Decrets Gureon B.ck, Janes O'Rou ac and John W. Stirling sere proposed and created as new mem-

the Society than entered into an election of officere for the ensuing year. Drs Beadle Bookwell and Van Kleeck acted as tellers. At caving voted was

Van Kleeck acted as telers. At caring voted was wished the votes were counted and the result, as follows, was annequence by the chair:

18acc 2 ood M. \*. Prister; James typeson, M.D., C.P. CAMMARN, St.D., at H. D., DURKLY, M.D., Vice-resultents, Edward C., Berlinds, M.D., Prister, J. W. G. CLEMENTE, Secretary, and Dr. I. Van Glecck D. Benjamin Order. D. J. R. Werd, Dr. Jacob Saren Dr. S.P. Van, Dr. J. E. Payor and Dr. P. L. Hauten as Managers to fit the vectories in the Board of Managers twenty-one in annulations him of show counterfully avery three-year.

The President in a few words returned thanks for him record by. Dr Dermond was elected as manager to fill the va

cancy in the Board occasioned by the desta of Dr. The Secretary then read the angual report from which we make the following abstrac: The Somety was i stone on the year 1842. The capital amounts to \$18 689 41, of which \$18 200 is i vested on boad

and mortgage at 7 per coat, and balance is the treaterry, \$489 41 The rice pla for the last year from every source were 2 664 87. The disbursements for the same period

The present man ber of a combers is 87, of raom 47 are tite numbers. For have joined within the year.

Seven life members made to enset we benefactors by paying \$100. One of these we a nayman.

The accept numbers of benefactors is righten, of

The present number of benefactors is sighteen, of whom four are layonen, being an increase of aims since the las report. During the year toe Society has has a bequest of \$300.

After the transaction of some other business of all unimpersat nature, the Society adjourned,

TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Tre at our intering of this orgalization took place on Wednesday contains, and was a render by about sixty derignates representing the various wards of the city. Charles C. Leton o could be that the Edward Wilkes Secretary. Mr. J. C. Warren Corresponding Secretary read the annual report, which was accepte and and upon the table. It was then moves that they sends so that of the for officers for was accepte, and that those tools to be confident for the result given and been was could easily observed bad talking among the dilease so talk ubject. Mr. Latest bad given offer so to the Him on stemen in this case it yes be called in the Lagistarans, and although he has been for three years the leaser of the Secty, a number of such man as for Buckman journel. Seer by a number of such man as it is a sum as probable in section has recording. Mr Back and was not an jointy, and Mr. Leigh was such diagly astrocked. The following are the office a for the e-soint year, most of whom owe their arction to the H atoo can next. Janes O. Benett, Productly Neah Vorrall, Morris De Camp. J. T. Bucks, Koneat B. Lloyd, C. J. Wairen, John Weitstager, Afford Brush, 1

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS. The Board of Canvasse re user yesterd by morning at 11 o'clock, the P estimate in the chait. Supervisors Williamson, Butel, Kelly, Christie, Ely, and Variat

Supervisor Humaics of the Nicotect by decom-Supervisor. Hematics of the Nicetee. It is a couplete of the results of the refuse of his and from the day previous. No discrepancy appeared in the remaining Discrets as read.

Su ervisor Kelly of the Four could Ward, submirted a correction of the Losp count of the Print Discrete to the Ward. The correction made was civing Headley, for Societary it State, 52 voices appeared to record the voice appear to the County Gle k as a cassing to record the voice appear both relating to the County Gle k as a cassing to record the voice appear both relating to the County Gle k.

vicinity of a c.

No evident Variant of the Transiah Ward was called a on to real the returns of his Ward, who as their stress eight a motion for a journ and.

So evident Elvand they night as well continue with the empress, as it was too lets then be go to

cheret. Super-her KELLY hoped se they had met they

would not out a ty-dipara til the canvos of the tro
Wards - a completed.
I was firstly word to go or when so enables such.

was more star the returns of the Sammier of the Tasette b Ward were secred up other imaginal the Clerk of the Common Council, and has the key of the same round but to be obtained as Mr. Valender, the was absent but it in the accession.

The Good upon this informs ion of surread till this mounting at it o clerk.

The Hon. Henry Claiberne Teinedson died at his residence in the Paron of Terrebonne, on the 11th hat He was about fury-five years of togat. The M. O Creared save:

poblemen, in he most excited acceptating of the total around him demand that his interests should be jearcusty protected, which can be best done by an independent officer; and, as he Commissioners of Emgration are supposed to be at all times watching his
arrival and tending his we fare ill established somewhere, it comports best with this that they should be
intrusted with whatever means may be arranged for
negotiating his settlement where it best suits him to be